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taken up at Athens; but the skill and cleverness of Athenian writers, and the transcendent genius of an Aristophanes, aided by the freedom of speech which was far greater at Athens than elsewhere, secured to Athens the monopoly, one might almost say, of this form of drama. Thus it comes about that the history of Greek drama is the history of Athenian drama. So again with oratory, a point to which I shall revert presently. And it is worth while to remember that the population of Attica was probably one of the most mixed in Greece, and the dialect better suited than any other to be the medium of dramatic and prose literature, as uniting in itself elements of many others. Of all the Greek dialects known to us the Ionic-Attic group shows the fewest archaic forms.

After Athens had thus gained the spiritual leadership of Greece no important new species of poetry seems to have been developed, though old forms underwent some important modifications, until after 300 B. C., when Theocritus, of whose life singularly little is known, introduced a new type, the bucolic or pastoral poetry. A Sicilian by birth, he lived on the island of Cos and at Alexandria. With wonderful skill he brought into literature the pastoral motives of his native country, idealizing the goatherds and shepherds into a form in which they became presentable at court, yet leaving them their depth and intensity of emotion and in the main their broad and homely dialect. The combination of this dialect with the hexameter verse, which had been hitherto almost exclusively Ionic in form, was in itself a notable contribution to literary art.

(To be concluded.)

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REVIEW

A Companion to Latin Studies. Edited by John Edwin Sandys. Cambridge (England): at the University Press (1910). xxv + 891 pages. \$6.50.

Second Notice (see pages 20-22).

The chapter on the Geography of Italy is written by Professor Sandys himself. The geography is described in the usual cut and dried fashion, giving the reader the necessary number of names and facts, and fulfilling its purpose of furnishing a good descriptive and reference chapter in the brief compass of thirteen pages. It remains only to note a few errors. Note 1, page 3, which professes to be a bibliography of the controversy concerning Hannibal's passage of the Alps, is almost without value. The latest book mentioned was printed over twenty-five years ago. Fuchs, Hannibals Alpenübergang (Wien, 1897), Osiander, Der Hannibalweg (Berlin, 1900), Lehmann, Die Angriffe der drei Barkiden auf Italien (Leipzig, 1905) should at least have been mentioned. On page 4, § 4, the author writes *Seni-*

gallia instead of *Sinigaglia*. On page 6, § 9, Tusculum is put on a wooded ridge of Mons Algidus, which is quite wrong, and on page 7 there is a sentence which means nothing at all: "<the Anio> afterwards washed the lower slopes of the Mons Sacer, and, uniting its waters to those of the Tiber, wound its way through the plain, where it received the sulphurous stream of the Albula". As a matter of fact the Albula runs into the Anio at Bagni, a little bathing resort near Tivoli, and then several miles further down stream the Anio flows past Mons Sacer, and still several miles further on it joins the Tiber.

The chapter on the Ethnology of Italy, pages 14-34, is from the pen of Professor William Ridgeway whose reputation as an ardent theorist, whether justified or not, makes one read with great care and some suspicion. It seems almost too good to be true to have the vexed questions of the identity of the Ligurians, Etruscans, and the Sabines settled so simply. Section 28, on pages 24 ff., sums up the archaeological evidence for the successive peoples in Central and Upper Italy in masterly style, whether or not the author is right in attributing his period IV (Villanova) to the Umbrian-Siculans, and period V (Terramare) to the Ligurians. He then goes on to say, after a few pages, that the patricians of Rome were Sabines, and the plebeians the aboriginal Ligurians, and that Latin is Ligurian. Now that may all be true, but it would certainly have been better for Professor Ridgeway to have supplied a larger bibliography than the very scant one he has given, and particularly to have mentioned the fact that there are other theories than his own. The chapter is more than interesting, more than suggestive: it is inspiring, but it is too cocksure.

Chapter III, History, in two parts, Chronology, pages 90-112, and Chronological Tables, pages 114-147, by Professor J. S. Reid, deserves nothing but praise. His treatment of the Calendar is ample, careful and not too detailed, and what he says about the Fasti and Chronological Discrepancies is direct, brief, and to the point, and his bibliography, while not at all exhaustive, is good. The Chronological Tables are well arranged, sufficiently full, and accurate.

Chapter VI, Public Antiquities, pages 243-520, contains sections upon the constitutional, legal, economic, and social sides of Roman history. Professor J. S. Reid writes the two sections on The Roman Constitution, pages 243-298, and on Law, pages 299-340. He commits himself at the outset to his firm belief in the unbroken evolution of Roman constitutional history, and adopts a double method, the historical and the expository, laying more stress and importance upon the former. "We have therefore to contemplate a process of evolution which plays around and affects the imperium", is the brief and expressive way that the author states his thesis. In speaking about the *rex*, Professor Reid may perhaps have gone

too far in saying, as he does at the bottom of page 244, that "odium attached in all subsequent time to the words 'rex' and 'regnum'". With rather a strong degree of probability it has been shown that that hatred was of somewhat later literary growth. The author describes the make-up of the body politic in the "kingly period" in the traditional way. He lays emphasis, as he should, on the fact that the "revolution which overturned the Monarchy was apparently of an aristocratic rather than a popular character". He finds three new principles introduced at that time: (1) limitation of tenure, (2) joint tenure of office, (3) political powers assigned to the centuries. Sections 318 and 319 on pages 254 and 255 on Retention of ancient Customs, and Some Characteristics of Roman Institutions have truly *multum in parvo*. On page 263 the author sums up very keenly the change in style of oligarchies from the time of the *lex Hortensia*, which established, in theory, the unrestricted sovereignty of the popular assemblies, to the almost immediate reestablishment, in fact, of an oligarchic government of office holders, with the Senate as its organ. He however combats the theory usually advanced that the Senate held an unbroken authority from the *lex Hortensia* to the time of the Gracchi. The treatment of the period of the Gracchi on pages 266 following is very clear and convincing, but that of the period from Sulla to Caesar leaves something to be desired. Beginning with page 272 the author goes more into detail concerning the general powers and conditions attached to the magistracies, and takes up the peculiarities of each office, and does it in an entertaining and at the same time in a thorough fashion. The transition from Republic to Empire engineered by Augustus is very well handled on pages 287 ff. The bibliography on page 299 is very poor.

In 42 pages, 299-341, Professor Reid has given a very clear, valuable, and concise resumé of Roman Law, supplementing and discussing from a legal point of view the same matters which he treated from a political point of view in the preceding part of the chapter. The wants and needs of the classical student are ever before the mind of Professor Reid in his exposition of Roman Law. He takes up the topics in this order: "(a) general features of the expansion of Roman law; (b) status as affecting the relation of different classes of persons to the law; (c) property and its conditions; (d) inheritance; (e) obligations arising out of contract; (f) procedure; (g) a survey of criminal law, chiefly in its non-political aspects". The work is well done and needs no criticism.

The section on Finance, pages 342-352, by G. H. Stevenson, is good and needs no comment. The author mentions two or three things of interest to us of to-day. One of the taxes which Augustus turned to the maintenance of his *aerarium militare* was a

five per cent. tax on inheritances; "the Roman *portoria* seem to have been levied for revenue only and not for the purpose of protection" (page 349). The statement on page 351 that it was not likely that at any time the prosperity of Italian agriculture as a whole was dependent on the demand of the capital has been sharply challenged, and may perhaps well cause some argument.

Three sections by F. H. Marshall, pages 354-364, covering Population, Orders of Society, and Slaves, are very brief and rather meagre.

On the other hand, the next four sections, by B. W. Henderson, are quite long enough to cover in a most satisfactory manner, on pages 366-408, the Roman Municipal System, Colonies, and The Roman Provincial System, including an Alphabetic List of Provinces (with date of acquisition, boundaries, etc.). The author's statement on page 376 that the ancient citizen had less taxes to pay than the modern rate payer will create interest; the declaration on page 384 that the true Roman had but two instinctive characteristics, a hunger for land, and a passion for home, may perhaps be doubted. The sections on Rome's 'provincial policy' (pages 391-394) are especially good. Rome's motives were (1) defence; (2) conquest; (3) profit. Humanitarianism and religion, two very familiar motives of to-day, are "conspicuously absent from the record of Roman provincial policy". It was frankly selfish. "It is the use of power, which, for all time, justifies the Roman Empire".

The sections on Industry and Commerce, and Roads and Travel, pages 411-435, by Professor R. C. Bosanquet, are very good, and are written in an attractive way. It seems puerile, perhaps, to cavil at small mistakes in articles essentially so good, but the inconsistency in the spelling of proper names which obtains throughout the entire Companion, is naturally more noticeable in a chapter on commerce than in any other place. Section 641 on page 417 has proper names spelt in the Greek, the Latin and the English forms, side by side; even the place which on page 417 appears as *Patrae* is on page 427 called *Patrai*. The author's statement on page 422 that "the road-system of the Empire radiated from the *miliarium aureum*", is not quite correct; nor again on the same page is it quite accurate to speak of the "undeviating straightness" of the Appian Way, for, to say nothing of the many sharp changes in direction, there are many slight deviations in what seems a straight way, as several of my own photographs clearly show. But these are very small matters; the essential facts are there, arranged in orderly fashion and expressed with clearness and precision.

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